NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON RENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIEIOR

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Volume XXVIIINo. 141

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-LEAR WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- THE STRANGER

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TURNING THE TABLES-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Rope Diver-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -WILLIAM TELL-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-IRON MARK-BOS NE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Pau-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - E.

THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway.—Songs. BURL AMERICAN THEATRE No. 446 Broadway.-BALLETS

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIA LIBRARY HALL, Newark.—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

New York, Friday, May 22, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The news from the Southwest is most important. It is known that General Grant's forces abandoned Jackson on Friday and Saturday last, having other work to attend to. General Joe Johnston telegraphs to Adjutant General Cooper, from the rebel camp between Livingston and Brownsville, that General Pemberton had been attacked on Saturday morning near Edwards' depot by the Union forces, and was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black river after a hard fight of nine hours duration. A despatch lo the Mobile Register, dated from Jackson in the 18th, says that the Union loss in the attack in that city was admitted to be six hundred men by a Union officer, who bore a flag of truce into lackson: that the rebels had retreated beyond the Big Black, destroying the bridge behind them; but that our forces had advanced eight miles north and there found General Joe Johnston in line of battle. This correspondent, however, states that, according to rebel advices, their troops-twelve thousand strong-fought twenty-four thousand Union troops, sustained themselves and fell back to their intrenchments at night. They admit a heavy loss and pronounce the battle severe, though indecisive. A despatch from Murfreesboro yesterday says that the rebels admit that General Grant has defeated Johnston, and secured the railroad bridge across the Big Black river, thus cutting off Vicksburg from supplies and reinforcements. These statements, it must be observed, all come, either directly or indirectly, from rebel sources. The latest official news we have is the announcement to General Halleck by General Grant fof his capture of the city of Jackson on the 14th instant.

Our correspondence from General Hooker's army to-day is very interesting, although no important movements have yet to be recorded. The resignation of General T. F. Meagher having been accepted, he took an impressive farewell on Wed nesday of the remnant of that gallant brigade which he led with unequiled bravery through so many bloody fields, and whose dead mark every battle ground of the war with a mournful bestimony of their devotion and patriotism. Enbring into the service numbered by thousands. the brigade remains to-day only half a full reginent; the rest have sealed their faith to the coun lry by the sacrifice of life.

By an arrival from Newbern we have the partic ulars of the mode by which the communication with the North by way of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal has been cut off by the capture of the two despatch boats Emily and Arrow by the guerillas on the banks of the canal, on the 14th and 15th inst. The connection between Roanoke and Norfolk is thus severed, as it is evidently no longer safe to trust our boats on that route. The rebels first captured the Arrow, and, putting a erew on board, proceeded down the canal unti she met the Emily, and made her an easy prev.

The United States steamer Union, which arrived here yesterday, from a voyage in which she car ried supplies to the blockading squadron of the Fouth Atlantic, the East and the West, reports that on her return she captured the British schooner Linnet, a noted blockade runner, with a valuable rargo on board.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The ateamship North American, from Liverpool In the 7th and Londonderry on the 8th instant, ar-Wed off Father Point yesterday. The European Avices by this arrival are one day later.

The political news is not of great importance. he Polish question still occupied the attention of o European Cabinets. The notes of the Italian Bussia, and the Russian replies thereto, had been

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published, and it is not unlikely that the combined correspondence of the various Cabinets may form the subject of a conference of the leading European

Consols were quoted in London on the 8th inst. at 93% a 93% for money. The Liverpool cotton market was active and buoyant, with an advance of a half penny per pound on American descrip-tions, and of one-half to three-fourths on Surats. The sales for the week ending the 8th inst. wer 90,000 bales. In breadstuffs and provisions there was no change, the markets being dull.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Borussia, Captain Haack, from Hamburg 2d, and Southampton 6th instant, with merchandise and five hundred and eighty-one passengers, arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Hambleton habeas corpus case was amica bly disposed of yesterday before City Judge McCunn; at chambers. Mr. Glassey, coun the government, appeared and stated that, owing to several peculiar circumstances connected with the case, it had been deemed advisable to have the examination conducted in private. No disrespect had been intended towards Judge McCunn by General Wool, and the matter will finally be left for his decision.

The papers containing the charges against the Police Commissioners have not yet been placed in the hands of Mr. S. B. Garvin, Assistant District Attorney. A communication has been made to the Governor as to the whereabouts of the papers, which are daily expected, when the trial will come off, before Hon. Judge Daly, in the Court of Com

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yester day, a resolution requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health to take action respecting the unhealthy condition of the streets was laid over. Mr. Donaldson notified the Board that he would sue the city in thirty days on the Hackley street cleaning contract unless his original proposi was agreed to. The ordinance creating the o of Deputy Superintendent of the Sanitary Depart ment, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, was adopted. An appropriation for "Valentine's Manual" was agreed to, and after the transaction of some unimportant business the Board adjourned till Monday next.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at five o'clock last evening. Councilman Finance Committee to report an ordinance for the raising and appropriating of a fund of one million dollars to pay the commutation of three hundred dollars for such of the laboring classes of this city as may be drafted and are unable to pay utes. Referred, without debate, to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was adopted report the amount in full of all expenses incurred by them on behalf of the Common Council for the various public demonstrations. The Hackley street cleaning contract was the subject of con iderable discussion, caused by the presentation of a lengthy report from Samuel Donaldson, as signee of the Hackley contract, offering to release the city from said contract on payment of all his claims, together with an additional sum of \$145,000. Referred to the Committee on Finance. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that the power to direct the City ector to clean the streets is vested in the Board and not the Commissioners of Health. The nds adjourned until Monday evening next,

The prize steamer Aries, which was captured in March last and taken to Boston, was, with her cargo, appraised six weeks afterwards, and the proceeds of the sale, \$150,000, are now ready for distribution among her captors. The Aries is a fine iron steamer, and was taken by the government to join the blockading squadron. No instance of expedition like this in the New York prize court

has occurred that we can bring to reco been held yesterday, in Montreal, to take into consideration the following scale of reduction as the

British sixpence. American ten cents. merican five cents.....

district of Indiana, in the Department of the Ohio, has ordered the publication of the Columbu City (Indiana) News to be stopped, for criticising his orders. Hascall suppressed a journs some days ago because the editor called him a donkey, and stopped another because the printer had commenced his name with an R, instead of an wrote a letter recently in which he expressed regret that his power did not extend to this city, in order that he might be able to suppress the journals of New York.

The abolition Tribune of Chicago, in its issue of the 18th instant, thus speaks of the master spirit

the 18th instant, thus speaks of the master spirit of the abolition Tribune in this city:

Poor old Greeley, who, between his fits of boohooling over the necessity which compels our soldiers to eat meat and handle villanous saltpetre, is almost as fiercely rampant as a belligerent rabbit, has been making a speculation while he overflowed with fiery zeal to put the rebels down. Now, if he does not write an article for his paper to-morrow morning in which the right of the seceders to go out of the Union is contended for, with that peculiar logic for which he is distinguished, his party friends will be lucky. "About these days expect Greeley to make an ass of himself?" is a quasi prediction which would not be falsified if written on every page of the current calendar. "These days" are approaching again; is it not more than a week since he admitted, by implication, that the rebels are right?

Edmurd Pendleton, who was nominated for

Edmur d Pendleton, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia by the Loyal Convention held at Alexandria, has declined to be

The funeral of Major General Berry took place at tockland, Maine, on the 14th inst. The buildings n the city were mostly draped in mourning, and the funeral cortege was over a mile long. Among the distinguished men in the procession were Vice President Hamlin, ex-Governor Washburne, Hon. Lot M. Morrill and Hon. S. C. Fessenden.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 491 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 69 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 122 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The re-capitulation table gives 5 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 101 of the brain and nerves, 6 of the generative organs, 16 of the heart and blood vessels, 168 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 4 of old age, 27 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 4 premature births, 80 o diseases of the stomach, bowels and other diges-tive organs; 41 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 32 from violent causes. There were 300 natives of the United States, 9 of England, 124 of Ireland, of Scotland, 41 of Germany, and the balance of

various foreign countries.

The stock market was irregular yesterday and very flee stock market being as a rule higher than on Wed-feverish, quotations being as a rule higher than on Wed-nesday. Gold rose as high as 150. Exchange was 163 a 54 in the morning, and about 164 in the afternoon. Money was in good demand at 7 per cent on call, but there was less distress among borrowers than on Wednes

The receipts of breadstuffs were on a more extensiv acale yesterday, and caused some degreesion in the market, which closed tamely. The trade in cotton we brisker; but middlings were down to 52c. a 54c., m A3c. There was more doing in the principal kinds of prorisions and grocesies, as also in tellow and petroleum, the hatter article closing higher. The demand for whatkey was moderate, at steady prices. Most other commenties receased as last roticed. Very hight freight one agements were reported.

The General Field of the War-The Army

In looking over the general field of the war there appears to be very little going on in the way of active operations except in the State of Mississippi. From that quarter we are momentarily expecting the news of General Grant's occupation of Vicksburg. The latest accounts of his movements—which are officially reported by the rebel General Joe Johnston esent that he defeated General Pemberton at Edwards' depot, on the railroad between Jackson and Vicksburg, on Saturday, and drove him back behind the Big Black river towards the latter point. Further rumors from scouts state that Grant had advanced, engaged, and eat Johnston near Brownsville. These are favorable symptoms of coming good fortune at the great rebel stronghold of the Southwest. But, in the meantime, what is General Burnside doing against a threatened rebel invasion of Kentucky? Why has not Gen. Rosecrans moved out from Murfreesboro Why this inactivity on the part of our land and naval forces in the southeast corner of Virginia, in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia? If we wait a few weeks longer all aggressive operations, from Pamlico Sound to the Savannah river, will most probably have to be sus pended until the return of the malaria-killing frosts of autumn. But, above all, why lingers the Army of the Potomac on the northern side

Taking up these questions in their order, we may answer, that, in addition to his laboriou campaign against Vallandigham, General Burnside, in order to checkmate the threatened rebel invasion of Kentucky, has been preparing for the movement of a heavy army column to meet the enemy more than half way; that General Rosecrans is biding his time, inasnuch as his army may be considered an army held in reserve to support the movements of the advanced army of General Grant in the Southwest; that our land and naval forces from Norfolk to Charleston, can, perhaps, do nothing better just now than the duties of cupation and observation while awaiting the sue of great events elsewhere; and that Gen. Banks, having substantially accomplished his work of expelling the armed forces of the rebellion from Louisiana, is, perhaps, moving upon Port Hudson, if not preparing for an ad-

With regard to the Army of the Potome are somewhat in a fog. We believe that Gen. Hooker retreated "without delivering a general battle" when such a battle would have given us the greatest victory of the war; that he recrossed the river when he should have renained on the other side, and that his army to-day, if left simply to the manage ment of its corps comme be marched over the river and could utterly rout and disperse the rebel army unde General Lee. What General Hooker is waiting for we do not know, nor do we care to kno We are satisfied, however, that if Gen. Halleck had been a Napoleon Bonaparte Richmon would have been taken during the late favora ble military operations in Virginia, notwith-standing the failure of General Hooker. General Stoneman's cavalry found that Lee, in order to strengthen his army on the Rappahannock, had left the rebel capital com pletely defenceless. At that opportune moment five thousand Union troops could have marched into the city, and within a few hours could have destroyed military stores of all kinds, cannon foundries, factories of small arms, magazines of ammunition, railroad rolling stock, &c., the loss of which would have crippled the rebellion almost as seriously as the bagging of Lee's entire army on the Rappa-

Regarding the escape of Richmond, under the circumstances, as something miraculous, the rebels have taken the alarm. There is no danger, therefore, that when General Hooker again crosses the Rappahaenock Richmond will be completely stripped of its troops. Nor is it to be supposed that Gen. Hooker, when again on the other side of the river, will again get his army so entangled in the jungle of "the wilderness" as to be glad to get out of it by trial of strength and strategy with Lee the War Office at Washington will compel him to divide his forces, or to abandon the Rappahannock and all the country to the James river in order to save Richmond. Whatever may be the plans of the War Office, we think that experience and common sense plead strongly in favor of moving upon Richmond by way of the James river, according to the plan of Gen. McClellan. The Army of the Potomac, by any route, is ready for action, and, "conscious of its strength," is eager for a decisive trial with the

THE SENTENCE ON VALLANDIGHAM-A DOUBLE BLUNDER.-It is stated that the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. Vallandigham has been commuted by the President into transportation beyond the federal lines. This if correct, is to be taken as a sort of conce to public sentiment; but we do not see how it mends the case of the administration. The arrest and trial by court martial of this gentle man was a grievous error; but the modific of it in this form is a still greater one. The grounds on which his sentence met with such eneral condemnation were, not that he did not deserve it, but that it violated a great constitutional principle. If his utterances were treasonable he was responsible for them to the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, to which, as a civilian, he was alone responsi-ble. By modifying instead of setting aside the sentence passed upon him by the court martial before which he was arbitrarily dragged, the government has only aggravated its fault. it has a right to commute a punishment it had a right to inflict it, which is the point in dispute. The great majority of those who have made their remonstrances heard against such arbitrary assumptions care nothing for Val landigham; but they do care for the great constitutional principles involved in his case. They had looked for their prompt recognition by the administration in its disavowal of the acts of General Burnside. Instead of that they find the tyrannical privileges assumed by him reaffirmed by a variation of the sentence which leaves its principle untouched, and which violates just as glaringly the constitutional rights of the citizen. This, we repeat, is an aggravation instead of a palliation of the blunder already committed, and will tend to multiply the difficulties by which the administration is already beset.

MILITARY ARRESTS WHICH OUGHT TO BE MADE Jefferson Davis and General Robert Lee, Will not Mr. Stanton give the order

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 186%-The next compaign and election for President will be the most important that has taken place est important that has taken place since the first election of Washington to position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. On the results of that election hangs in a great measure, the future destiny of our country. The signs of the times indicate that the canva will be one of intense excitement and bitterness, with great danger of leading to bloodshed and revolution in the North. The politicians, in taking the preliminary steps, are doing that which increases, rather than allays, this animosity between factions and parties. The radicals. or niggerheads, are pushing their extreme notions with all their power, with a determination to force them upon the administration, in hopes of thus killing off all who are connected with the government and do not endorse their rabid and revolutionary views. It is under their pressure that such arrests as that of Val landigham are brought about, and such things are a part and parcel of their programme for the election of President. Every effort is being made to push forward the league of that wing of the republican party. A State convention is to be held at Utics on the 27th inst., where there will be a grand explosion of tongue patriotism—a sort of opaning day of the Presidential campaign for 1864 for the niggerhead party.

The copperheads are starting off with fully as revolutionary dectrines on the other side. The harder the niggerheads pursue them the more bitter they are. Already affairs have reached an alarming attitude, and that, too, before the campaign is really opened to the pub lic or its course fully determined. But, fortunately, the niggerheads and copperheads are not having it all their way. Other elements are at work which may in a short time change somewhat the whole aspect of affairs, and prevent the Chases on one side, and Vallandighams on the other, from controlling matters themselves. The bitter and acrimonious fight that the niggerheads have kept up on Secretary Seward for the last two years, and the conse quent bitter feeling that has been engendered long the masses of the two wings of that party, have led the moderate men of both wings to see that there is no hope of doing anything with either of those Secretaries. Under this idea another programme is being arranged, in which they hope to obtain control of the government and the patronage during another Presidential term. The movement contem plates trotting out President Lincoln for a re omination and election. The idea is that greater strength can be concentrated upon him than any other candidate, and, that, under the asperity that has been going on between the friends of other aspirants, both sides will natural-ly fall back on Lincoln as the compromise candilate. Of course, if the President consent to thus be put forward, he will control the pa tronage of the government, and no longer al-low either of the Secretaries to use their de-

artments for their own political advancement When and where this programme will be in ingurated is yet somewhat uncertain. A great fort is being made to induce the President to take part in the meetings of the Leagues in elphia; but the probabilities are that a Phila grand mass meeting and popular demonstration will be held at Washington about the Fourth of July next, at which President Lincoln will preside, and that that will be made the initiative of this important movement. With this move-ment inaugurated the political contest will assume a different phase from the present; but whether it will be any the less bitter or revolutionary the rapid transpiring of events alone can determine. Let us with patience watch and hope for the best for our once glorious

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.—Some of the genals of the Army of the Potomac recently made war on the newspapers, and stopped their circu lation in the army, with the exception of two miserable sheets published in Washington-the Star and Chronicle-which are not even apologies for newspapers. We do not really know who the generals are; but the Commanding General and his Chief of Staff, Generals Hooker and Butterfield, are probably responsible for this brilliant the rank and file of the army did not relish that kind of work, and raised a regular row about it, and succeeded in getting the order rescinded. The soldiers declared that they could not see anything in the HERALD and other leading papers that looked like rebelling against the governnent. The HERALD and other papers criticised the acts of the generals, and so did they every day that they were in camp. The result is that the New York and Philadelphia papers are again circulating through the army, as though nothing had happened, much to the joy of the

The fact of the matter is, the order excluding the papers from the army was done to hit the HERALD. The daily circulation of the HERALD in the Army of Potomac is from eight to ten thousand. A few copies of the Times are even, while the Tribune and the World are almost a curiosity. The Philadelphia papers have published so many ounards that they only excite ridicule in the army There never was another such army organized in the world, Unlike the armies of Europe, every man reads for himself, and, as a pro nent officer recently remarked, the privates are all military critics; and we have no doubt that there are many privates in the ranks, if they could only be found out and be given an opportunity, who would do far more with the army than the generals now in command. The fact is, the army never was so miserably handled as during the last nine days' campaign by Hooker. The generalship displayed then was infinitely worse than that of Burnside at Fredericksburg, and almost on a par with the generalship at the first battle of Bull run. If the corps commanders could be allowed to get together and select their own commander they certainly would do much better; in fact, we be lieve that the army would do much better without any commanding general than it did in the last campaign. That army is capable of whipping the Army of Virginia or any other army that the rebels may bring against it.
All that is wanted is that it shall be handled properly. No wonder that the generals do not want the newspapers which criticise their acts to circulate in the army. A QUERE NOT CONTRARAND.—The name of a

Mr. Watson is mentioned in one of the papers as among the distinguished arrivals. It is not tated whether he is the Assistant Secretary of War, or whether he has come upon a mission from Washington to collect evidence as to the recent stock jobbing operations in Wall street in consequence of the false news circulated

about the recent battle near Fredericksburg. If he be the veritable Watson of the War De-partment, and if such be his mission, he will do well to call on us, as we can give him plenty

MR. STANTON AND THE ARBITRARY ARRESTS. We have reason to believe that the President knew nothing about the arrest of Vallandigham till the matter was all over, and that it was ordered by Secretary Stanton on his own re sponsibility. If he wants to carry out the principle involved in this arrest he will have plenty to do in future. Indeed, there is plenty f work already cut out for him. At the meeting held in Union square the other

day denouncing the conduct of the adminis

tration, not only were all the sentiments of

Vallandigham endorsed, but sentiments and anguage ten times more violent were attered. with the applause of a multitude of twenty-five thousand men. McMaster, for instance; apsealed directly to physical force and arms esist the administration. Judge McCunn said there was but one course for them—"Liberty or death." Mr. Blankman said that Julius Cossu had his Brutus and Charles I. bis Cromwell, and counselled resistance to the draft on the ground of the war being unconstitutional. Mr. Rankin warned the people that they might never see another Presidential election; for the govern-ment wanted to make rebels of the freemen of the North, that they might have a chance to subjugate them by the strong arm of military power. Mr. Bergmann said the United State government was, like some of the European despotisms, becoming absolute and tyrannical and the people were not prepared to submit to the sacrifice of their liberties. Mr. Birds all declared Abe Lincoln to be a miserable apology for a President, and his government a vile despotism. Mr. Van Loon appealed to their strong arms to protect their rights in the last extremity. Mr. Caldwell reiterated the same sentiment. Mr. Mullally denounced the war as an abolition war, and if it was continued we would have a king at Washington. He asked. would they fight for an abolition administration? The speaker took occasion to eulogise Jackson as a hero, and contended that there was no authority in the constitution or laws to bring back a disobedient State into the Union by force of arms. Mr. R. S. Thurin, of Alama said the war was Lincolnism, and lovalty to Lincoln was treasen to the constitution. excused himself for reviling the Chief Magis trate by saving he did not revile the President but the King.

If anything more violent than this could be said or even imagined, we should like to know it. All that Vallandigham ever uttered is case into the shade by the sentiments we have quoted. Will not Mr. Stanton take these speakers in hand, besides the twenty thousand Bowery boys, short boys and Dead Rabbits who applanded them and called out for the hanging of Halleck and the members of the administration? Will not the Secretary of War immediately give an order to General Wool to arrest them all, try them by drum head court martial, and send them to the Dry Tortugas or over the Southern lines? By doing this Mr Stanton would be doing something consistent.
As it is, the felly and inconsistency of the arrest of Vallandigham are made manifest to all

NIGGER REGIMENTS .- The process of trans

forming the "contraband" into a military auxili-

ary of the white soldier is being actively carried

see Adjutant General Thomas has, it is stated

by our republican generals. In Tennes

already raised twelve black regiments, whilst in na General Banks has enrolled fifteen. In the District of Columbia Secretary Stanton has got together some twelve hundred darkeys. who are being organized in a regiment bearing his name and wearing regulation beards in imitation of their patron. It is refreshing to watch these embryo heroes strutting up and down Pennsylvania avenue, and aping the port and gait of their illustrious prototype. In Massa husetts, the Mahomet of the new Hegira, Gov. Andrew, after scouring not only the State, but the States, for upwards of six months, in search of nigger volunteers, has at last succeeded in etting togther a regiment of the is busy drilling under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. By the 1st of June we will probably have from forty to fifty of these nigger regiments in the field, each of which will, no doubt, in due time, furnish its quota of Toussaint L'Ouvertures. Great things are expected from this new principle of mili tary amalgamation. Whether it will change 'the Ethiop's skin" to white or convert th white man's skin to black remains to be tested. The experiment would have a fairer chance, perhaps, if a few of our strong minded women were apportioned to each brigade. In other respects it promises to be attended with beneficial results. The free niggers of the North are, as a general thing, lazy, worthless fellows, and two or three years of military training cannot fail to improve their moral and industrial status. Those from the South will be easier to break in, thanks to the discipline of the overseer. Who knows, after all. but that the salvation of this great nation is to be found in the nigger element? In the utter

ebony Cæsar. PERVERSION OF LATIN QUOTATIONS.—Some of the radical demagogues, as well as some of the abolition journals, quote the Latin phrase inter arma silent leges without knowing what it means. They interpret it as if it meant that in a period of war the civil laws are not in operation, which is simply absurd. If France is at war with England, is the civil law suspended! If England is at war with France or any other country, is the civil law for the time being null and void. By no means. In our own Revolutionary war, or the war of 1812-15, and in the war with Mexico, the civil law was not suspended, unless within military lines. The meaning of the phrase is literally just what common sense would assign to it. In the scene of actual conflict the civil laws are silent: that is, in the country where military operations are carried on, within the lines of armies in the field, the civil laws are suspended, and military law prevails. But the theatre of war, fortunately, is not in the North, but in the South, and there alone does the Latin maxim apply.

lack of military genius which prevails in the

republican ranks, we may yet be glad to

trust our fortunes to the guidance of some

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE ANSWERED .- The Philadelphia Age says we were in error in designating its conductors in an article we published the other day. That is not very material. Were we in error in the advice we gave? What has the Age to say on that point?

STOCK JOBBING INVESTIGATION.—The dent ought to prosecute the investigation the stock jobbing operations that took during the late sampaign of the Army Potomac, and see what officials are guilt deal out to them the purishment tha crime merits. He has the despatches the sent under his control, and should means act in the matter promptly. He can, no doubt, furnish the causes for the canards published in the Philadelphia In Press and Bulletin, and sent all over the try. The best way will be to throw the open to everybody, as they formerly I'bis of itself will put a stop to the stool bing specials and miserable canards of Philadelphia and their kindred small sheets.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

General Prices, or no, use it. U, expresses as of that on account of the insecurity of slave property in State, some system of emenupation, under Mate and may be adopted without reference to any growton demanity. The latter idea is opposed by manyled the democratic school of politicisms, who desire some system for disposing of the bississ of the State; who connection with those who have come from Arian connection who have come from Arian connection when the first connection who have come from Arian connection when the first connection when Kentucky and Tennessee, are in that sort of co is neither beneficial to themselves or others.

botton of the authorities. It appears that who attention of the authorities. It appears that wholes an epidemic. Immediate steps will be taken by governmental and municipal authorities as a precaugainst threatened postilential dangers, so that no all

THE CASE OF COLONER D'STASSY. The Court Martial in the case of Colonel d'Utassy, ing heard all the evidence and the argument by the cused, were in closed session to day, making up if findings to be submitted to the President.

ILLICIT TRAPPIC ON THE BIO GRANDS. Information continues to be received in this city very much trade is still carried on at Matamoro other ports on the Rio Grande for the benefit of the rel Some time ago an officer of the government in that q some time ago an omoor or the government in that the mentioned the fact that the papers of supplicious sale had been examined; but they all appeared in prorm, and issued from Mexican custom houses. He tore could take no action in the premises. There subt that much contraband trade is carried on u participating to the Rio Grande. The trade is so extince that our vessels can do but little to-prevent it. UNITERPRETURES UNITED STATES GUBRIENCY IN BI

MB. OGRORAN'S PROFERTY.

It is not supposed that legal steps have been taken reference to Mr. Corocran's property here; but it is nevertheless true, as heretofore stated in this sorrespondent that it is under survaillance.

DECISION OF THE BRANNAN MYORCE CASE. DECISION OF THE BRANNAN INVORCE CASE.

This morning the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Carte presiding, granted a decree of divorce a wiscule main most in the case of Brigadier General John M. Brannan against Elien Brannan, and the guardianship of the chill Alda D. F. Brannan. The circumstances of this case arknown to the public. Mrs. Brannan mysteriously disappeared, while on her way to her residence, July 20, 1886 and was supposed to have committed suicide, until information was received in 1860 that she was residing it light with Powell T. Wyman, United States Army Wyman resigned his commission in the army, and returned with Mrs. Brannan to Boston. He afterwards cause out in command of a Massachusette regiment, and was killed at Glendais, being shot through the heart.

THE THIRTY-FIRST NEW YORK GORG HOME.

THE TRIRTY-PIRST NEW YORK GOING HOME. The Thirty first New York regiment will return to that thy on Sunday from the Rappahannock. It was organ and under Col. Pratt, and has been in all the battles with ired under Col. Fratt, and has been in all the battles with the Army of the Potomac, excepting Williamsburg and the second Bull run. When Col. Fratt was promoted to be a Brigadier General, the Adjutant, Frank Jones, was appointed Colonel, and it was he who led them in the lete attack and capture of Maryo's Heights, Fredericksburg. The regiment formerly numbered one thousand, and now about three hundred privates.

THE PRESENTATION TO GENERAL J. H. H. WARD.

The despatch in to-day's Henand describing a sword presented to General J. H. H. Ward is rather premature. The description given is that of a medal prepared by the d officers and privates eignth New York, to be presented to the General. A missioned officers of the re-

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED the United States steamer Octorars, on the 22d ultimo cap-tured the English schooner Handy, eighteen tous burthen, loaded with salt. She had on board a letter addressed to Henry Krauss, No. 46 Christic street, New York, signed by Jacob J. Harris, of Nassau, stating that the Captain was going to Charleston, and if he should be captured and taken to New York, he desired him to be furnished

with what money he wanted, &c.
The gunboat Pembina captured the sloop Floyd, Beckwith, from Havana, while trying to run the blockade at Mobile, with an assorted cargo.

On the 24th ultimo the same vessel captured the

On the 24th ultimo the same reser captured the schooner Joe Flanner while trying to run the blockade at Mobile. She had an assorted cargo.

The United States steamer Monticello, on the 15th ultimo, captured, off Little River Inlet, North Carolina, the schooner Odd Fellow, loaded with rosin, turpensine, &c.

PRISONRIS FROM FAIRFAX.

the outposts in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, sent in sixteen rebel prisoners, chiefly civilians, all of whom have been committed to jail to swait investigation of THE LOSSES OF THE STONEMAN EXPEDITION.

The LOSSES OF THE STONEMAN EXTENDITION.
The official report of General Stoneman will show the following losses.—Officers wounded, one; missing, four-teen; men wounded, eight; missing, one hundred and forty-nine; killed, eight. The command of General Stoneman captured forty-three officers, six hundred and thirty-five men, two hundred and two mules, two hundred and thirty wagons, and six hundred and fire-six horses. THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS. Leading politicians are here to demonstrate against the publications relicating upon the Elevanth corps of Geograf Hocker's army, which is hurtful to the whole loyal Gar-

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL STONEMAN.

Major General Stoneman arrived here to-day. He had an interview with the President and General Hallock, and left this afternoon for a short leave of absence, to Bustimore to visit his family. CREDITORS TO TAKE THE GATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

General Heintzelman has ordered Coloral Green, his chief quartermister here, to pay n. claima to persons in his department until they take the oath of allegiments.

ARRIVAL OF JOE COMURY.

Joe Coburn, the champion puglits of America, is here, the observed of all observers in sporting circles.

REMOVAL OF AN INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

REMOVAL OF AN INDIAN SUPERINTENSION.

Jes. L. Collins has been summarily removed from the office of Superiotentent of Indian Affairs of New Mexico, on charges of official misconduct preferred against him by the Legislature of that Territory. The promptitude with which the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have asted in this matter ovinges atoms in the public service are not to be sheltared from scrutiny by the smoke and confusion of war. Dr. M. Stack, of Pennsylvania, has been commissioned to 30 the vacancy. The high character of Dr. Stack, aided by many years of experience in the Indian service in New Mexico, gives assurance of an able a liministration of the important superintendency to which he has been assigned, embracing several of the most bod, varilice and vexatious lodians on the continent. rexatious Indians on the continent.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POSTBARANDS. the staffed General Heintze man, has undortaken to du-